## REMARKS

## I. Introduction

Upon entry of the present amendment, claims 2-19 will be pending in this application. Claims 2 and 16 have been amended to clarify the features of the invention. No new matter has been added. Based on the following remarks, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and allowance of the pending claims.

## II. Rejections based on 35 U.S.C. § 102

The Examiner has rejected claims 2, 7, 8, 13-16, 18 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 4,810,515 to Bourdel.

The independent claims of the application, claims 2 and 16, require that each product carrier carries only one whole slaughtered bird or only one part thereof. Bourdel describes a process for the treatment of meat in which a pig carcass is divided in two half-carcasses C<sub>1</sub> and C2, which are conveyed by a carrier (gambrel 3). Bourdel does not teach that each product carrier carries one whole slaughtered bird. Bourdel teaches that each product carrier carries more than one part of a slaughtered animal.

Claims 2 and 16 also recite that at least some of the slaughtered birds or parts thereof are conveyed through at least a portion of the chilling room in different horizontal planes. Applicants respectfully submit that paths T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub>, T<sub>3</sub> of Bourdel are not in different horizontal planes. FIG. 1 of Bourdel is "a general schematic plan view of an installation according to the invention. See col. 2, lines 37-38. Thus, it does not teach that paths T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub>, T<sub>3</sub> are in different horizontal planes. In fact, Bourdel explicitly teaches that paths T1, T2, T3 are

"different portions of trajectory <u>parallel</u> to one another in side the room R." See col. 3, lines

1-3.

In summary, Bourdel fails to teach each and every element of the claim, either

expressly or inherently. See M.P.E.P. § 2131. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection

and request reconsideration and withdrawal thereof.

The Examiner has rejected claims 2-4, 7, 12, 16, 18 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b)as being

anticipated by Veerkamp "Evaporative Air Chilling of Sub-scald Poultry," Poultry

International. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection and request reconsideration and

withdrawal thereof.

Claims 2 and 16 recite that the moistening of each slaughtered bird or part thereof

occurs when the slaughtered bird or part thereof is not exposed to the stream of chilling air.

In Figure 1 of *Veerkamp*, the stars indicate the position of the spraying devices, which are

inside the cooling space. Thus, Veerkamp teaches that the spraying occurs when the

slaughtered bird or part thereof is exposed to the chilling air.

Furthermore, Applicants respectfully submit that the photographs in *Veerkamp* in fact

show that all the birds are conveyed at a single horizontal level. Both pictures are taken in an

upwards, inclined direction and show a number of carriers suspended from a transport

conveyor. The backgrounds of the pictures show windows and other structures. Based on

the perspective of the windows and other structures, it is clear that the transport conveyor

extends in a horizontal direction at a single horizontal level. The transport conveyor

therefore does not convey the birds at different horizontal levels, as is required by the claims.

Thus, *Veerkamp* fails to teach each and every element of the claims.

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The Examiner has rejected claims 2-4, 7, 13, 16, 17 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being

anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,595,066 to Zwanikken et al. Applicants respectfully

traverse this rejection and request reconsideration and withdrawal thereof.

Applicants respectfully submit that Zwanikken et al. fails to teach all the elements of

the claims. With regard to claims 2 and 16, Zwanikken et al. fails to teach that at least some

of the slaughtered birds or parts thereof are conveyed through at least a portion of the chilling

room in different horizontal planes. The single figure shows an embodiment of the device

according to the invention in top view. See col. 3, lines 48-49. Thus, the figure fails to teach

that there are different horizontal planes. No part of the description teaches that there are

different horizontal planes. Zwanniken et al. also fails to teach product carriers carrying only

one slaughtered bird or part thereof. With regard to claim 16, Zwanikken et al. also fails to

teach that the spray means is positioned in a spray area separated from the stream of chilling

air. The spraying stations 10 and 12 in the single figure are shown inside cooling room 13,

without any means to separate the spraying area from the stream of chilling air.

III. Rejections based on 35 U.S.C. § 103

The Examiner has rejected claims 2-4, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14-16, 18, 19 under 35 U.S.C.

103(a)as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 4,199,958 to Masuda et al. in view of

Bourdel. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection and request reconsideration and

withdrawal thereof.

Applicants respectfully submit that the combination of Masuda et al. and Bourdel

fails to teach that each product carrier carries only one whole slaughtered bird or only one

part thereof. As admitted by the Examiner, Masuda et al. teaches that each product carrier

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carries multiple carcasses. As explained above, Bourdel also fails to teach this element.

Furthermore, one would not be motivated to modify Masuda et al. or Bourdel to carry only

one whole slaughtered bird or only one part thereof. In known processing configurations,

such as Masuda et al., processing machines situated along the slaughterline were specifically

designed so that they could process a group of animals or animal parts at once, rather than

one at a time. Masuda et al. and Bourdel fail to teach or suggest all the claim limitations.

Therefore, a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been made.

The Examiner has rejected claims 6 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a)as being unpatentable

over Allen et al., "Investigation of hygiene aspects during air chilling of poultry carcases

using a model rig," British Poultry Science, in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,103,286 to Gutzman

et al. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection and request reconsideration and

withdrawal thereof.

Applicants respectfully submit that when combined, Allen et al. and Gutzman et al.,

fail to teach or suggest all the claim limitations. Neither Allen et al. or Gutzman et al. teach

that at least some of the slaughtered birds or parts thereof are conveyed through at least a

portion of the chilling room in different horizontal planes. Moreover, Allen et al. states that

chlorinated waters sprays were applied for the first hour of chilling (see Abstract) and shows

the air duct and water supply in the same room (see Figure 1). The proposed modification—

moistening of each slaughtered bird or part thereof when the slaughtered bird or part thereof

is not exposed to the stream of chilling air—would impermissibly change the principle of

operation of Allen et al.

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The Examiner has rejected claims 10 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Allen in view of U.S. Patent No. 4,196,221 to Dew. Applicants respectfully traverse

this rejection and request reconsideration and withdrawal thereof. In the event that air is

used in chilling poultry, Dew teaches that the compressed air can be joined to the water

sprays. See col. 6, lines 44-46. As explained above, Allen et al. fails to teach many elements

of the claims, including that the moistening of each slaughtered bird or part thereof occurs

when the slaughtered bird or part thereof is not exposed to the stream of chilling air. Thus,

when combined, Allen et al. and Dew fail to teach or suggest all the claim limitations.

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## **CONCLUSION**

In light of the amendments and the above remarks, Applicants are of the opinion that the Office Action has been completely responded to and that the application is now in condition for allowance. Such action is respectfully requested.

If the Examiner believes any informalities remain in the application that may be corrected by Examiner's Amendment, or there are any other issues that can be resolved by telephone interview, a telephone call to the undersigned attorney at (404) 815-6409 is respectfully solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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